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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

An Eſſay on PRIDE.

Written with modern preciſion, in point of ſentiment; and faſhionable elegance, in point of language.

Have too much ſenſe to be a knave,
And too much pride to be a ſlave.

NESCIO QUIS.

PRIDE *is daily laughed at by the world in general,* which is very *alarming*; for *I flatter myſelf that it will be no difficult matter to prove it of ineſtimable ſervice to every community, both with reſpect to affairs of government and the happineſs of the individual.*

Our poſts of government would be wretchedly diſcharged indeed if men of abilities and integrity had not Pride enough to aim at keeping fools and knaves out of them, by induſtriouſly procuring an opportunity for themſelves to fill them with *unfading luſtre*; and it is morally impoſſible for a private man to enjoy any eaſe or ſatisfaction without thinking himſelf ſome way or other very conſiderable, and worthy of that diſtinction which is perhaps obtained by perſons fifty times his inferiours in point of merit. Where there is reaſon there is Pride, and no where elſe: Pride is an argument of the dignity of human nature. Among the lower ranks of animals there is no Pride: Let the turkey-cock ſtrut and look as big as he will, it ſhall never prevail with me to rob human nature of its diſtinguiſhing ornament by allowing him any degree of Pride; all his airs are nothing more than a deceitful appearance. Now let *human nature paſs in a review before you*; it cannot but every where ſtrike your obſervation that Pride and reaſon go hand in hand. Pride is the ſupport of liberty, and downfal of tyranny. It will not let the pooreſt man ſubmit to be a ſlave, and ſets monarchs above any deſire or temptation to oppreſs. It makes Kings keep their words, and beggars honeſt. It is a great promoter of frugality and economy; for it will not ſuffer him who poſſeſſes it in abundance to contract ſuch debts with hungry mercantile plebeian ſouls as he cannot moſt punctually pay, for fear of falling under the juſt cenſure of the grovelling vulgar. Pride is the fineſt ſpecifick in the world to preſerve a reputation for veracity. It will not indeed hinder a man from telling lies, or committing fraud; but it will do, what is much more effectual, it will impel him to cut the throat of any one who dares to reproach him with ſuch conduct. It finds employment for the divine, the phyſician, the lawyer, the carpenter, the tailor, the eſſay writer, the tirewoman, the egret and the pompoon maker. Which puts me in mind of the Ladies: Why do they make leſs noiſe in the world than the men? Why are they univerſally ſuch aukward figures, ſuch flatterns, ſuch dowdies, ſuch ſcoundrels, the refuſe of the creation? Certainly this ariſes from their deplorable want of Pride, from their want of ſpirit to think that the ſhining talents they receive from nature would far outluſtre thoſe of the men with the expenſe of one half of the cultivation. *It is* Pride *alone that can diſtinguiſh the good man from the villain, the man of merit from the undeſerving.* *It* is Pride alone that cements friendſhip, and gives ſtrength to the bands of ſociety. *It is this principle* alone *which diſtinguiſhes the noble and exalted ſoul from the mean, the low, the grovelling mind. Women are more ſubject to ſcandal* (that is to utter it, or ſuffer by it, one of the two) *than men. Women are reſtrained by no ſalutary points of* Pride. *Argal*, women have nothing *exalted* in their nature; but are *mean, low, grovelling minds.* How handſomely I have provided for one half of the human ſpecies, at a ſingle daſh! But hang them, gypſies; they are favourites with me, and I cannot help compoſing ſonnets in their praiſe. Pride hates ſcandal and defamation, and has embelliſhed my manners to a moſt ſurpriſing degree; otherwiſe I could not here have ſpoken of the ſofter ſex with equal politeneſs, delicacy, candour, penetration into the female heart and conſtitution, truth, and judicioufneſs. Wherever Pride thoroughly prevails it will baniſh every vice from the community, but eſpecially ſcandal and defamation. There is no ſuch commodity as ſcandal and defamation to be had in ENGLAND or FRANCE, for love or money. ENGLAND and FRANCE owe all their glory and happineſs to Pride; and, would we but cordially receive it into our boſoms, it would make us as great, and as good, and as proſperous, as ENGLAND and FRANCE. There are no laws in ENGLAND, or FRANCE, againſt the point of Pride; or, if there be, they are totally diſregarded by the lawmakers themſelves, as laws which would, if put in execution, infallibly ruin the commonwealth. Pride will teach us to make long and elaborate harangues, which are the life and ſpirit of every cauſe, on ſubjects which we have never ſtudied, or of which we have not the ſmalleſt conception. How well then muſt this inſtructreſs teach us to harangue on thoſe few topicks of which we happen to have acquired ſome clear ideas! To ſay all in one word, Pride is the philoſopher's ſtone; which, wherever it approaches, turns every thing into gold. Pride is the wiſdom of the Stoicks, which will make the poſſeſſor of ſuch a jewel a complete King or a matchleſs cobler; according to his preſent humour, or juſt as he is in the diſpoſition to be tranſported by a fancy for the eminence of this or that character.

I apprehend now that you will think me going to be an advocate for honour and duelling, and if you do think ſo I muſt confeſs that you have nicked it; for that taſk I am going to undertake, and hope to come off with approbation and glory. It would be ſufficient to ſay on this head that to fight a duel in defence of a bad reputation, which wants ſuch a ſupport, is more courageous, and every way praiſe-worthy, than to hazard one's perſon for the ſake of our country; which may be done by every common ſoldier, or ordinary tar, who, for ſuch mean motives of action, have the impudence to make their commanders call them Gentlemen and fellow warriours: A moſt unpardonable proſtitution of exalted appellations! I might add that it is the ſupreme happineſs of a Gentleman to be juſtified by a duel in the eyes of the world, though that ſame world does in general daily laugh at points of honour and duelling; for it is a maxim with that ſame world to laugh at what it moſt eſteems, and a Gentleman therefore has nothing to do but to get himſelf extolled and deſpiſed, admired and ridiculed, by that ſame conſiſtent world. Theſe I think are ſtrokes above any thing in the pandects of honour, which Cervantes has been ſo filly and injudicious as to conſign over to the diſcipline of merriment, baſely concealed under the maſk of gravity. I could bring in here an infinite number of obſervations, as good as theſe to the full; but I chooſe to relieve my readers from the pain of too much pure and abſtract reaſoning, by an exemplification of the advantage of the principle of honour and duelling, in a ſpecimen of the conduct of my good friend Doctor *Amico Hiſpanico Triſtibundo Proteus*, on a very nice and delicate occaſion.

The Doctor, having formerly been much taken with the exhibitions of that famous pantomiſme Mr. *Foote*, reſolves to appear on a new ſtage, and before the new world, in a variety of characters. For brevity's ſake I ſhall mention but two of them, *Democritus* and *An Enemy to Nonſenſe*. The former he performed ſo very well, and ſo much above all expectation, that the learned connoiſſeurs had no difficulty in determining whether he more reſembled *Democritus* or *Heraclitus*. The latter he hit off ſo accurately that *Nonſenſe* herſelf took him for her beſt friend; and *Clear Diſcernment*, laying aſide all prejudice, eſpouſed the ſame opinion. Miſtake me not, readers; I do not mean that the Doctor performed theſe characters ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the world as an actor, but only as a writer in the Gazette. Being of a ſlender make, and alſo well bred, he had a mortal averſion to blows and bruiſes, both from nature and education. Having alſo great points of honour to carry with the world, he at firſt thought the pen the beſt, the ſafeſt, and the genteeleſt inſtrument for him to handle, in combating the prejudices of the world. When he is of this mind, as he ſtill ſometimes is, he makes the groſſeſt and moſt bitter invectives againſt ſcandal and defamation, with all imaginable politeneſs, even while he uſes general reproaches without troubling himſelf about the particular facts on which they ſhould be founded. I will fatigue you with no more than one inſtance of his addreſs on this head: In a late piece he roundly charges his adverſary with *falſehood*, and tells the world that this falſehood is *pregnant with ſubtlety of invention*. But obſerve the dexterity! here he ſtops. Why? Had the Doctor gone on and played the midwife, and delivered *Falſehood* of her burthen, the features of the child might have betrayed the true father. So, Madam *Falſehood*, lie in labour until the Doctor is at leiſure from his other practice to conſider your caſe, which is perhaps too critical a one for you to expect ſudden relief. All the Doctor's addreſs and dexterity could not prevent him from giving offence; his adverſary did not quite reliſh the politeneſs of his pen, which ſeemed to him rather to hack like a blunt and gapped axe than to cut with the fine edge of a ſmooth razor. What is to be done next? O, ſword and piſtol to be ſure. They are the fitteſt arbitrators of all diſputes in a civil ſociety, and eſpecially, in the hands of Gentlemen, the nobleſt and moſt exalted products of that civil ſociety. They ſave the expenſe of tedious lawſuits, and do not ſubject Gentlemen to the diſgrace of vulgar contention. There is ſurely no ſuch rational and illuſtrious way of taking leave of this globe as to fly from an ungrateful world on the wings of lead and iron; no matter whither we are going in all this hurry. This is a conſideration of that antiquated thing *Religion*, not of that fine modiſh thing the *Principle* of *Honour*. It is a conſideration only fit for old women, for emaciated bodies that have no blood in their veins, nor ſpirits in their nerves, nor ſtrength in their limbs; and for *mean low grovelling minds*, that are always ſoaring above the clouds to get a glimpſe of Heaven. Well, the horſe courſe is, with great judgment, fixed upon by both ſides for the ſcene of the dreadful encounter; for by means of this appointment each of the combatants might be rewarded according to his talents and ſucceſs with a palm from the hand of victory, ſince it was very poſſible that he who loſt the battle might win the race. But O the uncertainty of human projects and deſigns! at that tremendous moment, when the fate of Doctor *Amico Hiſpanico Triſtibundo Proteus*, and that of his moſt noble and puiſſant antagoniſt, was upon the very brink of being for ever decided, *Pallas*, deeply concerned for the intereſts of mankind, on ſeeing two ſuch uſeful and heroick ſupporters of civil ſociety like to meet in rancour and deadly dudgeon, raiſes a kind and propitious miſt to prevent the danger of a concourſe that looked with ſuch a black and milign aſpect on the ſafety of kingdoms and empires. The Doctor ſtays a convenient time on the field of battle, in vain calling aloud, until he was hoarſe, for that longed for adverſary, who, under the protection of *Minerva*, was happily out of hearing. The Doctor walks home, under great ſorrow and dejection of mind for his diſappointment in not having met with the object of his moſt earneſt purſuit, the death of one of the TWO, for whom this earth is not wide enough. He conſults the inſtitutes of honour, has the conſolation and felicity to find that he has acquired a moſt ſafe, ſweet, and glorious right to cane the recreant Knight in the face of the publick. Have a care, Doctor! whatever honour's law books may tell you, to take up the cane is little ſhort of deſcending to take up the cudgel. Vulgar blows, bruiſes, and lingering pains, may be the hateful conſequence; inſtead of that quick and genteel retirement from mortality which men of honour, and nice feelings, ſet ſo high and juſt a value upon. Away marches the Doctor to the Coffee-Houſe world, full of the glory that muſt now redound to him from an exploit that could not fail of being inſtantly executed; but, to his very great aſtoniſhment, the man who, in his apprehenſion, had been coward enough to avoid facing a loaded piſtol, would not be ſuch a coward as to pay due obedience to the rules and digeſts of honour, by ſtanding to receive a caning without reſiſtance. Canes and piſtols are removed, by the reſiſtleſs command of the ſurrounding crouds, to fifty-cuffs go the exalted duelliſts. O ſad, ſad! the Doctor, inſtead of being handſomely run or fired through the body, which would have given him infinite ſatisfaction, is bled at the noſe, and has his eyes cloſed, as if he had been no better than a clown or a peaſant. The poor, abuſed, unfortunate Doctor, lifts his diſcompoſed, tumefied, bloody, and ſightleſs head; and, notwithſtanding the inconvenience of ſuch a ſituation for a diſplay of oratory, makes a very fine harangue on the moſt groſſly and ſhamefully violated laws of honour; for which, as a miſchief to ſociety, with a truly diſintereſted ſpirit, he expreſſes more concern than for any injury done to his own perſon: The Coffee-Houſe world manifeſt their eſteem by laughing. Thus juſtified in the eyes of this laughing world, he makes a handſome and genteel retreat to his lodgings; ſhuts himſelf up to recover his eyeſight, by proper applications; returns again to his too haſtily deſerted friend, the pen; lays on at ſuch a rate as may bring on another round of piſtols, ſwords, canes, and fifty-cuffs; and, if ſo it ſhould happen, this ſhort way of deciſion may, for ought I diſcern at preſent, be as long as a chancery ſuit in Weſtminſter Hall. I do not find that the world is yet diſpoſed to lay aſide its mirth on this occaſion; it is a naughty world; it is fonder of enjoying its own diverſion than of gravely giving applauſe where due. It behaves like a ſaucy ſchoolboy, who is not eaſily brought to be ſerious, but prefers fun to matter of weighty conſideration. I hope the Doctor will turn up its bum, and give it a ſound flogging; and ſo reduce it, by wholeſome correction, to a ſolemn obedience to the laws of honour, and becoming acquieſcence under his authority: After which I make no doubt but the laws of honour will take place, and flouriſh on the ruin of all other laws, which, with their dull attendants of magiſtrates, ſheriffs, and executioners, are manifeſtly hurtful to ſociety; and we ſhall be happy under a revival of *Gothick* cuſtoms, which enabled our forefathers to make ſo ſhining a figure in hiſtory, eſpecially in the determinations of property and points of honour.

In the mean time our exalted Doctor thunders out his excommunications and anathemas, after the true ſpirit and polite manner of a *Roman* Pontiff. As thus:

"If ſuch a man you know, ſhun him as you would the "lurking ſerpent; baniſh him from the ſociety of men: He "may one day get acceſs to your own boſoms, and make you "feel the venom of his ſting."

If the laughing world refuſe to obey this gentle edict, let that world look to it. I have given a *ſalutary* hint above of what it has to expect from a martyr in the cauſe of honour, when that martyr ſhall be provoked to turn the world's pedagogue. I ought not, I think, to let this concluding ſentence, paſſed on his enemy by the Doctor (who, according to the inſtitutes of honour, has a clear right to be the ſole judge in his own cauſe) go off without ſome critical obſervation. *If ſuch a man you know.* This I take to be a genteel inſinuation that, notwithſtanding what the Doctor may have thrown out in the heat of declamation, there may not poſſibly exiſt ſuch a man as he has deſcribed. *He may one day get acceſs to your own boſoms.* By this it appears that he has been formerly received into the Doctor's boſom, and behaved very ill there; whereas, before this information, I thought that he had only ſtung the Doctor, at the moſt, about the noſe, and the eyes, and the ears. The Doctor commands us to ſhun the lurking ſerpent, that may one day get acceſs to our own boſoms, and make us feel the venom of his *ſting*; ſo that you ſee the ſerpent, before the Doctor has done with him, ſeems to be turned into a bee. Why this change is made in the image may not be manifeſt to every reader. The reaſon, if I miſtake not, is that, of the two, the bee is a better emblem of a dirty mechanick, who wears a ſword in his tail that he has no right to wear in the company of Gentlemen, much leſs to uſe in his own defence.

I cannot conclude this eſſay, or rhapſody, call it what you pleaſe, without felicitating the world on a ſtrange coalition, and private meetings, between a publick advocate for duelling and an open avower of his own Chriſtian integrity. This uncommon phenomenon in the moral world will, I prognoſticate, produce ſome good amendment in our ſyſtem of ethicks, and bring about an agreement between honour and religion on ſome broad bottomed foundation, to the entire deſtruction of all narrow terms of communion. I would now, in imitation of the Doctor, ſign my *prenomen* in the ablative caſe; but I hate to break an old cuſtom. The Doctor would oblige me much if, the next time that he appears in the pages, he would, for variety's ſake, ſign in the vocative caſe, unleſs he happen to chooſe for his name a noun that is declined with a *vocativo caret*.

I am your humble ſervant,

July 21, 1767. AMICUS SUPERBIÆ.

LONDON, *April* 23.

A celebrated preacher in the weſt end of the town, lately preached a ſermon on lotteries, in which he introduced ſome ſentences to ſhow that mankind in general neglected God's lottery more than man's; that he believed there were many candidates for the former, but he was very certain the blanks were more numerous than in the latter, and enjoined his hearers to make mammon of the righteouſneſs of this world, ſo as to ſecure themſelves a proper place in the next. As the diſcourſe was calculated for a charitable purpoſe, it had an uncommon effect upon the pockets of the hearers.

April 28. They write from Gibraltar that the ports of Saffry and Tangier, on the Barbary coaſt, are ſtrongly fortifying by the Moors.

April 29. Friday deſpatches were received from the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, Governour of Nova Scotia; where, it is ſaid, the merchants have made the greateſt preparations for carrying on an extenſive cod and whale fiſhery on the coaſts of Newfoundland.

April 30. Letters from Paris mention that the Court of Madrid had juſt iſſued an edict, prohibiting the importation of diamonds from any of the provinces of South America, on pain of death.

May 1. It is now almoſt certain that the Earl of Bute will ſpeedily accept of a principal poſt in the Adminiſtration.

A memorial has lately been ſent over to Portugal, as we are informed, containing a minute ſpecification of all the expenſes which we were at for the defence of that kingdom the laſt war, and inſiſting upon an immediate payment or reimburſement.

Private letters from Madrid inform that orders had been tranſmitted to the Governours of New Spain for a capitation tax to be levied by his Majeſty's officers on all the inhabitants throughout the whole province of Paraguay, in South America.

May 2. A few days ago ſeveral fine rams and ewes were ſhipped on board a veſſel outward bound to America, under pretence of live ſtock for the paſſengers; but ſome revenue officers having heard of the affair, went on board and brought them all on ſhore.

Yeſterday morning the two Secretaries of State, and ſeveral Lords of the Privy Council, attended at a great Council held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on affairs of importance.

Sunday ſeveral tuns of halfpence were ſhipped at the Tower wharf for New York and Philadelpia, where copper currency is in great demand.

Letters from Madrid import that beſides the great treaſure in the poſſeſſion of the two Jeſuits of Paraguay who were lately arreſted at Figuera, on their way to Rome, ſome papers were likewiſe found upon them containing literal proof of the conſpiracies at Quito, Lima, and Mexico; and which, it was thought, had contributed to accelerate the ruin of that Society in the Spaniſh monarchy.

A conſiderable quantity of fire arms was found in the Jeſuits convent at Barcelona, where, on their being ſurpriſed, they threw into the fire ſome large bundles of books and manuſcripts; but the Governour, we are told, recovered a great part of them from the flames.

It is ſaid a commiſſion is received from the Court of Liſbon for 50,000 firelocks, and the like number of bayonets, to be made in England, for the ſervice of his Portugueſe Majeſty.

Notwithſtanding the promiſes that have been made for our fellow ſubjects the North Americans, and the honour that has been pawned by a certain great man for them, we are aſſured that they refuſe to conform to an act of Parliament reſpecting the billeting of ſoldiers. From their conduct in this, and ſome other matters, there is reaſon to expect freſh troubles from thoſe parts.

A conſiderable bounty on the importation of American hemp and flax is now ſoliciting for.

It is ſaid that all ſorts of ſalted meat and butter will be allowed to be imported duty free, as alſo rice, ſago powder, and vermicelli, from our colonies in America, for a limited time.

A letter from the Hague, dated April 28th, ſays: "Seignior Romanzo, the Corſican courier, paſſed by here lately in his return from London. He appeared remarkably gay, but made a profound ſecret of his negotiations. His Maitre de Hotel was heard to ſay that the taking of Capraja had gained Corſica 100,000l. extraordinary credit from the Engliſh merchants."

They write from Corſica that M. de Buſſy, ſaid to be charged with a commiſſion from the French Court, had lately arrived there, and held ſeveral conferences with Count de Marbeuf, and propoſes to be preſent at the general congreſs of the States of the iſland, to be held this month.

May 3. The Romney man of war, Commodore Hood, is ſailed out of Portſmouth harbour to Spithead, for Halifax.

They write from Gibraltar that, by letters from Algiers, it was expected the Dey would ſpeedily declare war againſt the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

Letters from Paris ſay that it is expected the baniſhment of the Jeſuits from Spain will be followed by their expulſion from the dominions of his Sicilian Majeſty.

May 6. We hear that a large quantity of ammunition and naval ſtores is now getting ready, to be ſhipped with all expedition for the uſe of the Corſicans.

They write from Genoa that a re-enforcement of 350 men had ſailed for Corſica, and that 500,000 livres were ſent over to pay the Genoeſe troops in that iſland; and that one of their veſſels which cruiſed on the coaſts of Capraja had found means to take on board a ſoldier who had been let down by the Governour of the fortreſs in that iſland with cords, and that it was in conſequence of the advices received by this ſoldier that the Senate came to a reſolution of ſending a re-enforcement of 200 men to Admiral Pinelli.

Letters from Paris ſay that the French Miniſtry have communicated to the Senate of Genoa the project for an accommodation received from the General Council of the Corſicans, together with the memorial of General Paoli; but the Genoeſe having declared that they could not accept of it, it is ſuppoſed that the expedition to the iſle of Capraja was undertaken in order to bring them to a compliance.

Orders are given for a train of artillery to be got ready, to be ſhipped for his Majeſty's garriſon of Minorca.

Yeſterday Count de Malzahn, the Pruſſian Ambaſſadour, had a conference with the two Secretaries of State, on the ſubject of ſome deſpatches received from his Court.

They write from Madrid that in the new treaty of peace between the King and the Emperour of Morocco it has been ſtipulated that the Mooriſh camps held in the neighbourhood of Oran and Ceuta ſhould be totally removed, and the garriſons ſupplied, for ready money, with neceſſary proviſions.

Commodore Palliſer, on his arrival at Newfoundland, received orders to ſtation a frigat of war at each of the iſlands of St. Peter's, and Miquelon, for preventing the Engliſh from carrying on any illegal traffick with the French.

The Bruſſels gazette received on Wedneſday hath the following paragraph, under London, April 24th: "We are not without fear leſt the meaſures taken for the eſtabliſhing of a tax in America ſhould give riſe to new troubles in moſt of our colonies. Precaution however will be taken to leave the repartition and collection of it to the Aſſemblies of the different provinces, to whom the Governours are to make the propoſition relative thereto on the part of the King, on condition that they charge themſelves with remitting the produce of the tax to the Exchequer here, to be diſpoſed of by Parliament. The ſpirit of revolt and independence which reign in that country give us no reaſon to depend on any good diſpoſitions on their parts."

It is ſaid that the confiſcated effects belonging to the Jeſuits through the whole kingdom of Spain already amounted to 75 millions of piaſters, excluſive of the ſpoils expected from that Society in the Indies.

May 7. They write from Gibraltar that nine ſtout Algerine corſairs are now cruiſing in the Mediterranean, the leaſt of which mounts ten carriage guns.

Poland muſt in the end comply with the juſt expectations of the Proteſtants in that kingdom, called in the newſpapers and memorials Diſſidents. A Reſident is deſpatched from the King of Poland, to repreſent and debate the matter at the Ruſſian Court; but there is no arguing againſt 30,000 Ruſſians, already in the heart of the kingdom of Poland, ready to be backed with 50,000 more, countenanced by the King of Pruſſia, who is no trifler.

Some letters from Venice advife that the Senate has given orders for the St. Mark and the Rialto, two ſixty gun ſhips, together with ſeveral frigates, armed gallies, and bombs, to be immediately fitted out on an expedition againſt Algiers, and that five regiments of infantry are to be embarked on board the fleet.

The Government received a few days ago ſome deſpatches from the Earl of Rochefort, our Ambaſſadour at the Court of France, and the Count de Guerchy hath had ſeveral conferences with our Miniſters of State; all which concern the affairs of the iſland of Corſica, and the mediation of the two Courts, in concert with other Powers, for procuring an accommodation between the Corſicans and the Republick of Genoa. We have begun to eſtabliſh a pretty advantageous commerce with the people of that iſland, without any prejudice to the intereſts of the Genoeſe.

May 8. The Right Hon. Charles Townſend, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, has received ſo much hurt from a fall as to prevent his attending the ſervice of Parliament, but he is now much better.

It is ſtrongly reported that the Parliament will be diſſolved, and a new one called, ſo ſoon as the preſent ſeſſions ſhall be ended. This meaſure was adopted, the laſt time, in the year 1747; when the Miniſtry, in order to ſave the expenſe of a twelvemonth's canvaſſing for members, which would have been the conſequence, procured the Parliament's diſſolution at the expiration of ſix years.

It is thought the Parliament will not riſe until his Majeſty's birthday.

Yeſterday morning his Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſadour had a long conference with the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Hill ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare.

Wedneſday morning an expreſs arrived from his Excellency the Earl of Rochefort, Ambaſſadour at the Court of France.

According to authenticated accounts, tranſmitted to Madrid from South America, the Jeſuits of Paraguay were ſaid to be able to bring an army of 200,000 fighting Indians to the defence of their country, ſhould it be invaded either by the Spaniards or Portugueſe.

It is ſaid Mr. O'Brien is appointed Secretary of Boſton, in the room of the Hon. George Clark, Eſq; reſigned.

We are credibly informed that the French Nobility and Gentry lately arrived here are buying up all the fine horſes they can meet with, every where, eſpecially in Yorkſhire, and that they ſtick at no price to purchaſe ſuch as they take a liking to.

On Friday laſt the Diana, Captain George Ritchie, arrived in the river from Leith, with 36 young ſurgeons, intended for the plantations in America.

May 9. Lord Chatham is retired to North End, at Hampſtead; where he is really very ill, with the gout in his head.

No fleet will ſail towards the Tagus, until the arrival of a categorical anſwer to ſome very important deſpatches lately ſent over to Liſbon.

May 11. Friday an expreſs arrived at St. James's from the Court of Spain.

Saturday laſt James Oſwald, James Grenville, and Iſaac Barre, Eſquires, took the oaths in the Court of Chancery, to qualify themſelves for their offices as Joint Treaſurers of Ireland.

The fortifications in this kingdom, it is ſaid, will be thoroughly repaired, and conſiderably ſtrengthened by many additional works, in the courſe of this ſummer.

His Excellency General Murray, Governour of Quebec, is ſhortly to embark for that capital, as his Majeſty's Governour and Commander in Chief of Canada.

May 12. Yeſterday there was a full Houſe of Commons, and it was expected they would ſit late; ſome accounts from America, which were laid before them for their inſpection, were the object of the debates.

Laſt week ſome deſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, were received at the Secretary of State's office from his Excellency Francis Bernard, Eſq; Governour of New England, which have already been laid before a Cabinet Council at St. James's.

By the late ſeizure of the Jeſuits papers and effects in Spain, it is ſaid to have been diſcovered that an immenſe trade in gold and diamonds has for ſome years paſt been carried on by theſe Fathers from South America, in which certain Spaniards, in office in America and the Weſt Indies are diſcovered to have been ſecretly concerned.

They write from Senegal that ſome Gentlemen of the Factory had juſt returned from making a tour of 500 miles above Podore factory and ſettlement, and gave a very advantageous account of the inland country abounding in ivory, gold duſt, and gums.

According to letters from New York a ſubſcription would this ſummer be ſet on foot, by the principal merchants and landed Gentlemen, for eſtabliſhing a bank, in which the money currency of the province would be regulated on a new plan.

It is now confidently aſſerted that a certain production, which lately appeared in the publick prints, written by a celebrated exile, would never have been publiſhed, had not a certain great perſon's behaviour to his Noble brother provoked the latter to deliver him up to the mercy of the ſaid exile's moſt keen and formidable pen.

On Wedneſday laſt an inquiſition was taken at Newbury, before Mr. Monday, his Majeſty's Coroner, on the body of a child about two years old, who fell into the river Kennet, and was drowned; jury's verdict, accidental death. The body was diſcovered by a very ſingular experiment, which was as follows: After diligent ſearch had been made in the river for the child, to no purpoſe, a twopenny loaf, with a quantity of quickſilver put into it, was ſet flowing from the place where it was ſuppoſed it had fallen in, which ſteered its courſe down the river upwards of half a mile, before a great number of ſpectators, when, the body happening to lay on the contrary ſide of the river, the loaf ſuddenly tacked about, and ſwam acroſs the river, and gradually ſunk near the child, when both the child and loaf were immediately brought up, with grabblers ready for that purpoſe.

They write from Madrid that numbers of pieces have been publiſhed there relative to the expulſion of the Jeſuits, all which are read with the greateſt avidity, but that none of them ſeem to contain the true cauſe of that event. His Catholick Majeſty, however, it is expected, will communicate to the Pope the real motives of it.

The departure of two companies of the Royal regiment of artillery for America is poſtponed until after the review of the three regiments of foot guards, which is fixed for the 19th of next month.

There were 33 houſes or colleges of the Jeſuits in the province of Caſtile, 30 in that of Toledo, 31 in the province of Andaluſia, and 24 in that of Arragon, which made 118 in all.

BOSTON, *July* 2.

Extract of a letter from London, *May* 11.

"A few days before the Houſe of Commons adjourned for the Eaſter holidays the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his budget with very great applauſe; even Mr. Grenville complimented him on the occaſion: Among other things, he made it appear that beſides paying the navy and army, and all other charges of Government for the laſt year, he had ſunk 3,900,000l. of the national debt, and aſſured them that the next year he would diſcharge a much larger ſum, notwithſtanding they had reduced the land tax one ſhilling in the pound. He took an occaſion yeſterday to ſay that it was reported out of doors that he was for taxing America: I declare, ſays he, I am not, nor never was; I thought the Stamp Act a very improper meaſure, and uſed my endeavours for the repeal; and (holding out his hand) he ſaid he would cut off that hand before he would vote for taxing America; and if any of the duties laid on trade ſhall appear burthenſome, nothing ſhall be wanting in me to remove them.

"*May* 14. Yeſterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Houſe for leave to bring in the following bills, which was agreed to.

An act to permit wine, fruit, and oil, to be carried from Spain and Portugal directly to North America.

An act laying a duty on china, paper, glaſs, and painters colours, ſhipped from Great Britain to the colonies.

An act for ſettling a ſalary on the Governours, and Judges, &c. in North America.

An act for eſtabliſhing a Board of Revenue in North America."

Captain Lyle left London May 14th. Juſt as he came away ſome Gentlemen, at the New England coffee houſe, wrote the following articles, and gave them to ſome of the paſſengers, viz.

" The Parliament met the 13th of May upon American affairs, and reſolved that a bill be brought in after the following manner:

That a tax be laid on painters colours, paper, glaſs, and china. That the Americans may have liberty of importing lemons, wine, fruit, and oil, directly from Spain and Portugal, ſubject to a duty; the duty on wine to be 7l. per tun. That the duty on tea remaining in England be taken off, and a duty of 3d. per lb. be laid on the importation in America. That there be a Board of Cuſtoms, as alſo a Court of Exchequer, in New England. That the legiſlative power of New York ceaſe, until they comply with the billeting bill. That the Governours and Judges be made independent by increaſing their ſalary, which is to be paid out of the revenues of the Cuſtoms.

George Grenville made a motion to oblige the Americans to take an oath of allegiance and obedience to the Parliament of Great Britain, which was put to vote: For the queſtion 90, againſt it 180 odd.

Thus far the manuſcript.

In the brig Harriſon came paſſenger Francis Bernard, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of his Excellency the Governour, and ſeveral other Gentlemen.

We hear there would be no mail deſpatched the ſecond Saturday in May for New York, but that the packet would be detained until the American affairs were ſettled in Parliament.

NEW LONDON, *June* 26.

We are credibly informed that Major General Lyman has obtained a grant of land in behalf of the military adventurers, 200 miles ſquare, bounded on the river Miſſiſippi, for a diſtinct government; but whether the Crown will grant any encouragement towards the ſettlement of this colony, or who is to command the ſame, is not yet known.

NEW YORK, *July* 13.

On Monday laſt arrived the Amity's Production, Capt. Thomas Noble, with 99 ſoldiers on board, under the command of Captain Marſden. They left the Cove of Cork the 20th of May, in company with 5 other tranſport-ſhips for this place, and 3 for Philadelphia, under the command of Agent Henry Francis Evans; which Captain Noble parted with in the night, lat. 37 : 27, lon. 68 : 12. The next day all the other 5 that were bound here arrived, viz.

The Hunter, Captain Hunter, Scarborough, Captain Tate, the Amity's Aſſiſtance, Captain Knowles, the Lyde, Captain Watſon, and the Eagle, Captain Sligholm, having the 26th regiment, under the command of Major Templar.

The 26th regiment, we hear, is ſtationed at Perth Amboy, and other towns in New Jerſey, for which place the three ſhips ſailed laſt Thurſday.

We are informed by ſome Gentlemen in this fleet that on the paſſage they ſaw many veſſels, but ſpoke only one, viz. in lat. 27 : 40, lon. 46 : 30, a French Indiaman, homeward bound, having on board a Governour and his family, ſeveral officers, and troops, but learned no news from her; ſhe had been in company with an Engliſh homeward bound Indiaman, from whom they parted the day before.

The 17th and 28th regiments, we hear, will embark on board the tranſports, as ſoon as they can be got ready for their reception.

Saturday laſt his Majeſty's armed ſchooners the Earl of Chatham and Hawke, commanded by Mr. George Stoney and Mr. Matthew Connely, ſailed from hence for Jamaica. They mount 6 guns each, were built here together by Meſſ. Totten and Croſsfield, launched together in one day off one ſet of weys, now ſail together, belong to one owner, are ſo much alike as hardly to be known apart, and are by good judges eſteemed complete veſſels.

A man of the name of Campbell was committed to our gaol ſince our laſt, for robbing a ſloop that lay in Philadelphia harbour of caſh to the amount of 300l. He has confeſſed the fact, and we make no doubt his ingenuity will be amply rewarded.

By the papers we learn that Captain M'Bride was arrived from the coaſt of Patagonia, in the South Seas, and confirms the account given by Commodore Byron, with regard to the place and ſize of the inhabitants; and that he ſtaid at Falconer's iſlands 12 months, to try the ſoil and climate, which he found to be very good, fertile, healthy, and temperate.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 16.

We learn from Dominica that the troops are more healthy there than in any of the other Weſt India iſlands; and that, from the great improvements making there, houſe builders and carpenters were in ſuch demand that they give 15l. per month, which is equal to 13l. 10s. this money.

On Friday laſt arrived here from Cork the tranſport ſhips Amity's Benediction, Amity's Admonition, and Liberty, having on board the 18th regiment (Sir John Seabright's) under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins. The men were diſembarked the next day, all very healthy, and marched into the barracks. Captain Antrobus died on the paſſage, on board the Liberty. They left Cork the 20th of May, but bring no particular news, only that Lord Chatham ſtill ſtood his ground; that there was no likelihood of his reſigning his office, or of the Grenvillian party coming into the Miniſtry; and that the affairs of the Eaſt India Company made a great noiſe in England.

Capt. Sawyer, from Martinico, adviſes that a brig, Capt. Montgomery, from this place, arrived off that iſland, but was not permitted to trade, and went away for Dominica. He further adviſes that the ports were to be open for bread until the 1ſt of September, but that there was ſo much there already it would ſcarce fetch any thing.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 16.

Saturday laſt, arrived here the ſhip Thornton, Captain Reed, from London, with 152 of his Majeſty's ſeven years paſſengers.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 30.

Laſt Monday morning, early, a fire broke out in the ſtable of Doctor William Carter, at the foot of his lot in Palace ſtreet, which conſumed it and a couple of horſes, with ſome grain, &c. The fire had got to ſuch a height before it was diſcovered that Mr. Carter, in attempting to ſave his horſes, ran a great riſk of his life, by the fire blazing out ſoon after he had opened the door, which made it difficult for him to gain it again, and occaſioned his being very much burnt. It is not known how the fire happened. Fortunately there was little or no air ſtirring, which in all probability ſaved the adjoining houſes. —— Although this city has been particularly fortunate in not being often viſited with fires, yet the devaſtation lately made by that outrageous element in other places (particularly Barbados) ought to make the inhabitants very careful, leſt ſuch a woful accident ſhould one day befide us. And we cannot help thinking but that if there was a ſet of watchmen for this place, it would tend much to the ſafety, as well as peace of mind, of the inhabitants, not only for prevention of fires, but robberies likewiſe. If ſuch a ſcheme was once ſet on foot by our Magiſtrates, we dare ſay there is not a man of any property in the place but would gladly contribute, according to his poſſeſſions, to the ſupport of ſo uſeful an inſtitution.

Arrived in James river the Earl of Bute, Fullerton, from Glaſgow, via Iſle of May, the Molly, Campbell, and the Defiance, Clark, from Barbados.

Sailed the Nancy, Gilkiſon, for Glaſgow, with 244 hhds. of tobacco, 1 hhd. and 5 bales of cotton, and 7900 ſtaves.

☞ *Subſcriptions are taken in at the Poſt Office for Col. John Henry's Maps of Virginia.*

Advertiſements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 29, 1767.

THE very great arrears, of many years ſtanding, which ſtill remain due to the Treaſury, oblige me once more to call upon every one concerned to make immediate payments. Beſides taking this publick method, upon my firſt coming into office, I have been at the pains of writing particularly to every individual, whom I found in arrear for taxes, and giving him a diſtinct account of his balance. The many promiſes I received of payments in the *April* and *June* courts induced me to wait with patience, in hopes that they would have been complied with; but finding myſelf egregiouſly diſappointed, the general duty of office, ſtrongly enforced by a late preremptory order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, at length conſtrains me to give this notice that, unleſs the ſeveral balances are paid by the twentieth day of *September* next, I ſhall immediately after that time ſue out executions upon all judgments already obtained, and ſhall, moreover, at the ſucceeding General Court, move for judgments againſt all thoſe whoſe accounts may then ſtand open.

The Gentlemen officers who have not made up their accounts of recruiting money are deſired to do it immediately. Should I have occaſion hereafter to uſe this method of application, I am reſolved to deſcend to particulars, that the publick may judge in what manner the country has been treated by many of the collectors, and know with certainty who are the delinquents. If the ſeveral collectors could conveniently exchange the treaſury notes of later dates for thoſe emitted in *June* 1757, *April* and *October* 1758, I ſhould be glad they would do ſo, as it will be a means of ſinking the old notes with greater expedition, and I had much rather receive theſe in diſcharge of taxes than the others.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 30, 1767.

THE large demands againſt the College having put the Preſident and Maſters under the neceſſity of calling in all the money due to them, as well on bond as otherwiſe, I take this method (for the laſt time) of making the ſame known; and that my inſtructions now are of ſuch a nature that nothing but punctual payments, on or before the firſt day of the next General Court, will prevent the bringing ſuits immediately after that time.

It is alſo inſiſted that, for the future, the advance of a half year payment for board be regularly made, according to the expreſs order of the Viſiters, and as mentioned in a former advertiſement to this purpoſe.

It is adviſable that thoſe Gentlemen, whoſe ſons leave the College without intending to return, ſhould, in order to prevent their being charged for a longer time than their ſons were actually boarders (which has ſometimes happened, on a ſuppoſition they were to return) give immediate notice to

Their moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN BLAIR, Jun.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *court-houſe, on* Thurſday *the 1ſt of* October,

FIFTEEN fine *Virginia* born SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *John Armiſtead*, deceaſed. One half the purchaſe money to be paid down, and credit will be allowed for the other half until the firſt of *April* 1768. Bond with ſecurity will be required by

4 The EXECUTORS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 30, 1767.

AS I find that charging the poſtage of letters is very inconvenient, and often productive of diſputes upon a ſettlement; and as I am obliged to diſburſe money weekly, to pay the different poſtmen, as alſo to ſettle accounts every quarter with the Poſtmaſters General: This is to give notice that no letters will, for the future, be delivered, unleſs the poſtage is paid.

JOHN DIXON, D. P.

N. B. A perſon will go about every poſt day with the town letters, and liſts publiſhed monthly of what letters remain in the Poſt Office.

NEWCASTLE, *July* 27, 1767.

ALL perſons indebted to us, *Morgan, Thomas*, and Co. or *Thomas, Griffiths*, and *Thomas*, of *Briſtol*, on bond or account, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately to Meſſ. *Syme* and *Pearſon*, merchants in *Hanover*, who are legally authoriſed to receive the ſame.

GRIFFITHS & THOMAS.

Juſt arrived in the ſhip LYON, Robert Mudie, *from* Leith,

A PARCEL of choice indented men and women SERVANTS. Among them are valuable tradeſmen, *viz.* Tailors, blackſmiths, joiners, weavers, and a goldſmith; alſo labourers and waitingmen. Moſt of the women ſervants have been uſed to ſpinning, and the management of flax, alſo ſewing and houſe work. The ſale to begin at *Leeds* town, on *Rappahannock*, on *Tueſday* the 11th of *Auguſt* next.

STolen from the ſubſcriber in *Northampton* county, *North Carolina*, the 15th inſtant *(July)* at the ferry houſe on *Roanoke* river, oppoſite the town of *Halifax*, out of the paſture belonging to Mr. *James Leſlie*, a very valuable iron gray horſe, half blooded, got by *Crawford*, about 14 hands high, canters well, trots hard, roached mane and ſwitch tail, his footlocks trimmed cloſe, has great ſpirit, had on a ſmall bell, has a freſh cut in one of his hind feet between his footlocks, which was juſt ſkinned over when he was ſtolen, and branded on the ſhoulder W; he formerly belonged to Mr. *Benjamin Bynum* in *Virginia*, but now the property of Mr. *John M'Williams*, in *Halifax* town, and was put in my care. Stolen alſo at the ſame time, a white horſe, belonging to Mr. *James Leſlie*, about 4 feet 4 inches high, canters well, trots eaſy, is a very good draught horſe, but the brand unknown. Whoever brings the ſaid horſes to me, at the ferry houſe, ſhall have 20s. for each, and on conviction of the thief 4l.

2 PETER LEEMING.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture at *Rocky Ridge*, laſt *Wedneſday* night, a middle ſized dark bay horſe, about 12 years old, trots out of hand, paces a little, ſhod before, may eaſily be known by his wanting teeth on the far ſide of his mouth, and branded on the near ſhoulder GH or HG. He is ſuppoſed to be taken away by a large free fellow, of a yellow complexion, who hires himſelf about as a ſawer, by the name of *John Wallace*, and it is probable has taken his route either through *Peterſburg* or *Amelia* county, for the borders of *North Carolina*, where his relations live. Whoever brings me the horſe ſhall have 20s. reward, and 5l. on conviction of the thief.

JAMES LYLE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Green*'s church, in *Nottoway* pariſh, *Amelia* county, the 28th of *June* laſt, a dark bay mare, about 9 years old, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a ſhort ſwitch tail, a very ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots, and branded on the near buttock O. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me, living near Col. *Tabb*'s *Weſt Creek* ſtore, in the county aforeſaid, ſhall have 40s. reward. 1 RICHARD WARD.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a gray mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a bob tail and hanging mane, an underkeel in the left ear, and branded on the near buttock S; poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a red cow, her mark is a ſtraight piece taken from the lower ſide of the left ear; poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

RICHARD JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a light coloured gray horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a ſnip on his noſe, a ſwitch tail, paces out of hand, and branded on the near buttock 4; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

JOHN CARR.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a black horſe, about 14 feet 2 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock MR in a piece; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

JOHN COX.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a cheſtnut ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 5 inches high, appears to be young, has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, had a very good bell on, with a broad leather collar, and branded on the near buttock 5; poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. and the bell to 6s.

JOHN MINOR.

TAKEN up, in *Glouceſter*, a dark bay horſe, about 14 hands high, with a roached mane and bob tail, branded on the off buttock g, on the off ſhoulder I, and on the near buttock O; poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Post Office at* NEWCASTLE.

WILLIAM Roan, York river.
Henry Macon, Esq; Hanover.
William Sutton, Caroline.
William Dandridge, Esq; King William.
Edward Busbec, Hanover.
Capt. John Mulloy, Virginia, 2 letters.
Gaius Gervis, West Point.
Alexander Reid, gardener, at Robert Page's, 2 letters.
John Ramsdin, West Point.
Christopher James, Hanover.
Capt. James Briggs, York river.
William White, shipwright.
Deverix Clopton, New Kent.
Robert Lowther, King William.
John Crenshaw, Hanover.
John Semple, King William.
Andrew Crawford, King and Queen.

THE QUITRENTS due to his Majesty for the year 1766, and the arrears of former years, the Sheriffs are desired to satisfy as soon as possible, that I may be enabled to make a remittance, agreeable to my instructions.----- Whoever fails to settle with the Auditor, and to pay the balance into the Receiver's office, before the first day of *September* next, will be allowed no further indulgence.

R. CORBIN, D. R. G.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE young handsome *NEGRO FELLOW*,

about 18 or 20 years of age, has every qualification of a genteel and sensible servant, and has been in many different parts of the world. He shaves, dresses hair, and plays on the *French* horn. He lately came from *London*, and has with him two suits of new clothes, and his *French* horn, which the purchaser may have with him. Inquire at the Printing Office of Mess. *Purdie* and *Dixon*.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, at* Thomas Eggleton's *in* Petersburg, *on the 20th of* August *next (if fair, otherwise next fair day) the sale to begin at three o'clock,*

A VERY VALUABLE PLANTATION, where ROBERT LANGLEY now lives, lying on *Appamattox* river, about four miles above *Petersburg*, known by the name of *Burlington*, containing by estimation 372 acres, whereon is a large commodious dwelling-house, and all convenient out-houses, a fine garden, orchards, &c. in very good order, and suitable for a genteel family. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half, on giving bond with good security to JOHN HUNT.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLICK AUCTION, *on* Thursday *the 3d of* September *next, pursuant to a decree of* GLOUCESTER *county court,*

ONE hundred and fifty acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Slut*'s creek, in *Gloucester* county; also about 15 valuable SLAVES. The terms will be agreed on at the day of sale.

Tdf LEWIS BURWELL, Jun. Sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, the 19th of *June*, at the Hon. *Richard Corbin*'s, Esquire, *King* and *Queen* county, a dark bay horse, 4 feet 7 inches and a half high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, a small star in his face, and some white spots upon his back. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, at the aforesaid place, shall have 30 s. reward.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

N. B. A mulatto fellow named AMOS, who has been used to go by water, and belongs to Mr. *William Meredith* in this neighbourhood, run away the same day the horse was missing, and is suspected of having carried him off.

STOLEN or STRAYED from *Lunenburg* county, a bay roan horse, with a roached mane and bob tail, about 14 hands high, shod before, paces naturally, had a bell on when he went away, branded on the near buttock JH, and on the near shoulder I. Whoever brings the said horse to the subscriber, living near the lower end of *Lunenburg*, or gives such intelligence that he may be had again, shall have 40 s. reward.

THOMAS MOODIE.

To be SOLD, *on the first* Monday *in next month, at my plantation on* KING'S *creek,*

SEVERAL *Virginia* born SLAVES, also HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, and SHEEP, to discharge the several judgments now against me. Those to whom I am indebted are desired to attend the sale, that they may receive satisfaction for the same, or supply themselves with such things as they think will be sufficient. As I have been so long kept from home, in expectation of receiving money to settle with every body, but have been disappointed, therefore take this method of acquainting my creditors. Credit will be allowed until the 1st of *October* next, on giving bond with good security to JOHN WORMELEY.

YORK, *July* 20, 1767.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in *Brunswick* county, some time in *May* last, a middle sized black horse, about 12 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a blaze in his face that comes down over one nostril, has some white in one eye, looks shy, and is hard to catch. He paces a travelling gate, drags his hind feet, and goes pretty freely. His head, neck, and fore parts, are well formed, but his hinder parts ugly, and is low in flesh. There went off with him a small, though likely, black yearling filly, neither dockt nor branded, and has no white about her. The horse came from *Charles City* county, and has several times endeavoured to return thither. Whoever brings the said horse and filly to me shall have 30 s. reward, or for the horse alone 20 s. and so in proportion. THOMAS STITH.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Monday *the 10th of* August *next, at* JAMES CITY *court-house, being court day,*

FIVE thousand two hundred and ninety nine pounds of publick TOBACCO, for which three months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond and security. PHILIP JOHNSON, Sheriff.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a black steer, marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and overkeel in the left.

REUBEN SIZER.

To be SOLD *together, or in parcels,*

ABOUT 3000 ACRES of LAND, in *Hanover* county, within six or seven miles of *Page*'s warehouse. I propose attending *Hanover* court in *August* next, to receive proposals; but if any one should incline to treat sooner, the terms, which will be very reasonable, may be known by applying to me at *Breme*, in *Henrico* county.

5 BOWLER COCKE, Jun.

Run away from Cape Fear, *in* NORTH CAROLINA,

THREE NEGRO FELLOWS, *viz.*

CUDGOE, about 25 years old. This fellow has no mark by which he can be described, other than that he looks older than he really is. JEMMY, now 24 years old. One of his arms was burnt when a child, by which the main sinew is visibly contracted, but not so as to prejudice his working. These two have been gone about twelve months. BRISTOL, a yellow young fellow. He was kicked by a horse when a little boy, which has left a large scar, beginning under his eye, and extending along his cheek down to his jaw bone. This fellow has been gone about 20 months, and is supposed to have made his way for *Richmond* county, in VIRGINIA, where he has three brothers, whom the subscriber sold to Col. *Taylor*, one of his Majesty's Council. Whoever brings the said Negroes, or any of them, to Mr. WILLIE JONES, on *Roanoke* river, or to the subscriber at *Cape Fear*, shall have FIVE POUNDS *Virginia* money for each Negro he brings.

4 GEORGE MOORE.

To be SOLD,

A VERY VALUABLE TRACT (adjoining the town of *Fairfax*, in *Culpeper* county, where the court-house stands, and surrounding the said town) containing 220 acres of rich land, as also 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, one of which is improved, with a dwelling-house 28 by 16, with two brick chimnies, and two other small houses for lodging rooms, 20 by 12, with a brick chimney, and a ten foot shed, a kitchen 16 feet square, with a brick chimney, a dairy, smoke house, and stable, as also a warehouse 16 by 12, shedded and planked. There is on the land a large quantity of meadow ground, and a fine pasture under a good fence. There cannot be a more convenient or profitable place for tradesmen or manufacturers to settle at in *Virginia* than this spot, which is surrounded with a very thick neighbourhood and rich lands, where tradesmen of all sorts are much wanted. This tract is to be sold with or without the improved lot herein mentioned, or with or without the tavern before advertised by me, to which it would be a great advantage in supplying wood, provisions, and provender for horses, as well for the use of the tavern as the town. The price of the premises is separately, *viz.*

For the land adjoining the town,	£. 400
For the improved lot,	200
For the naked lots,	10 each.
For the tavern, and two lots and improvements,	500
In the whole,	£. 1300

which is at least 200 l. less than the real value. Whoever incline to purchase are desired to apply to Mr. ROBERT COLEMAN, living in *Fairfax* town, or to me in *Fredericksburg*.

2 m ROGER DIXON.

STOLEN or STRAYED out of the pasture of Mr. *John Worsham*, at *Bermuda Hundred*, in *Chesterfield* county, in the night of the 3d of *June* last, a sleek bright bay horse, about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and sprig tail, shod before when he went away, and branded on the near buttock ●, but not distinct. It is supposed he is gone to *Buckingham* county, near the court-house, where he was raised by *Thomas Webb*, and sold to *Jeremiah Hoy* of *Williamsburg*. Whoever brings the said horse to the subscriber, in *Surry* county, shall have 40 s. reward.

PATRICK ADAMS.

On Monday *the 9th of* NOVEMBER *next will be exposed to publick sale, at the* Rocky Ridge, *in* Chesterfield *county,*

ONE hundred valuable SLAVES, belonging to the estate of Col. CHARLES CARTER, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to the executors.

20 LANDON CARTER. CHARLES CARTER.

For SALE,

A TRACT of 3000 acres of LAND, in the county of ALBEMARLE, on the three forks of *Pretty*'s creek, on which is a great deal of very valuable low ground, and as much cleared (with houses and proper improvements) as is sufficient for fifteen working hands. The plantations thereon produce very good crops of tobacco and corn, and fine stocks of cattle and hogs; the price is 900 l. Also a tract of 1500 acres of good land, on the *Hedgeman* river, in *Culpeper* county, running three miles on the river, and affords a good deal of low ground, both high and low ground very good; the price is 500 l. Also a valuable tract of 400 acres, in *Culpeper* county, very rich and level, where Col. *Gabriel Jones* lately lived, having several valuable houses and improvements thereon, now in the tenure of Mr. *Laurence Slaughter*, and about 30 miles distant from *Fredericksburg*; the price is 300 l. Also my tavern at *Culpeper* court-house, in *Fairfax* town, being a large new commodious house, with convenient out-houses, stable, garden, and all proper improvements, and has vast custom, vending 500 pounds worth of liquors original cost in a year, the rent of which is worth 60 l. a year; the price is 500 l. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts of land, or tavern, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me, at *Fredericksburg*.

2 m ROGER DIXON.

N. B. The lots and houses in the tenure of Mr. *James Hume*, in the most pleasant situation on the main street in *Fredericksburg* (before advertised by me) are still to be sold, or let for a term of years, on very reasonable conditions, in order to satisfy some debts I am liable for as security for the said *James Hume*. R. D.

To be SOLD,

A FORGE, and geared GRIST MILL, both well fixed, and situated on a plentiful and constant stream, near *Todd*'s warehouse, in *King* and *Queen* county, with several SLAVES used to work there, as finers, hammermen, and colliers, and well acquainted with the business; also two valuable blacksmiths, and about 2000 acres of land, adjoining or near the forge. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me, in *King William* county. Tf BERNARD MOORE.

To be SOLD,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very good TOBACCO LAND, lying on *Turkey* creek, in *Hanover* county, and not above ten acres cleared in the whole tract. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

Tf NATHANIEL W. DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND in *Amherst* county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Esq; deceased, and lives in *Amherst* county) or to Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. —— The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the water, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that sum and what was given for several near the water, the unsold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouses stand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouses stand, one other lot only, so that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is proposed that there shall be no more than that number of chances, and consequently no blanks. The consideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and subscribing to the scheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamsburg*, either in cash, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be soon after the subscription shall be completed, of which notice shall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas*, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompson*, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. Tf MANN PAGE.

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